

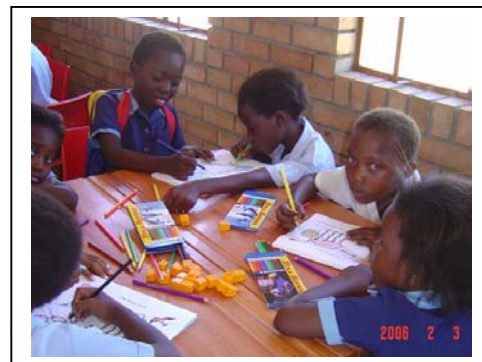
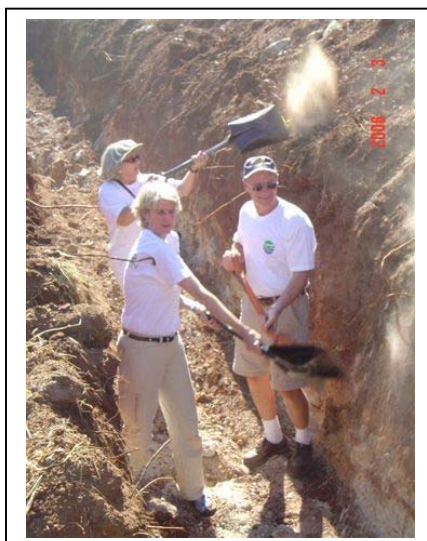


Canadian Rotary Committee for International Development

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CRCID 2006 Annual Report



April 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006

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¹ Front Page Photographs Courtesy of Water for Humanities Transition Project (2005.008):

Left: The Zenon water plant arriving in a sea container and being installed at the Letsitele site

Centre: Marie Heintzman, President of the Rotary Club of Oakville-West, Gwenn van Schalkwyk, Past-President of the Rotary Club of Tzaneen and David Angas, Chair of the Rotary Water for Humanity Committee helping dig out a water pipe trench

Right: Grade 2 children in one of the village schools coloring in a booklet that is part of the educational awareness program on water conservation

CRCID 2005 Annual Report

April 1, 2005 – May 31, 2006

CRCID champions sustainable international development initiatives that foster the alleviation of poverty and improve the quality of life in partner countries.

Section 1: Reports of the Chair and President:

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Report of the Chair:

I am pleased to welcome the members, Board, guests and staff to the annual public engagement meetings of the Canadian Rotary Committee for International Development.

This annual meeting permits us all to become re-acquainted with one another and to renew the important reasons why and how committed Rotarians from across Canada engage in “world community service”.

This Rotary year has witnessed an exciting year of change for CRCID. The new Strategic Plan approved at the May 2004 Annual General Meeting has been recognized as the road map by which we entered upon a constructive avenue of transition. The “transition plan” was developed to provide the benchmarks for measuring and leading us into new operational relationship intended to ensure better and more sustainable development initiatives supported by principals now recognized by major NGO’s, governments and other service organizations. CIDA and the changing policies of the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International have been important catalysts in this process.

The past year has been one of high expectations coupled with facing what seemed to be insurmountable challenges. With the benefit of hindsight, the year has been a tremendous success, with many accomplishments to report. This report will not deal with the details but when read in conjunction with the reports of the President and CAO; the reader will appreciate the enormous changes and accomplishments in the organization. They were not achieved without a lot of hard work undertaken by the Secretariat and the Board of Directors. All of the activity has been driven by you, the members, representing our 23 District Governors of our Canadian districts by approving the direction of CRCID at our last Annual General Meeting.

The March 2005 Institutional Review report made several recommendations that were taken very seriously by the Board and a response was drafted and submitted to CIDA in August 2005. This document outlined 16 recommended changes to CRCID’s organizational structure. The recommendations were approved by CIDA that saw this as evidence that CRCID was prepared to make the necessary adjustments to ensure continued funding support from CIDA.

The consultation process with the District Governors is an important ingredient in the governance and evolution of CRCID. Now that Rotary International recognizes CRCID as a multi-district organization, the Governors and their appointed “members” will continue to be vigilant and rigorous in the application of Rotary’s “Code of Policies” that impact the work of this Canadian NGO.

The table on page 15 of this report provides a summary of the projects funded during the 2005/06 fiscal year, according to Sectoral Priority.

In March 2006 CRCID submitted its program proposal to the Canadian Partnership Branch for funding of Rotary in Canada programs for the next 3 years. CIDA has approved the program at the funding level requested - \$2,490,000. This marks a significant funding increase of over 22% from \$678,000/year to \$830,000/year. There are 6 programs approved for funding in 10 identified countries. Rotary clubs across Canada will have the opportunity to participate in each of these programs through matching grant projects or direct program donations.

I am very pleased with the progress made by your Board and adopted by many districts as we see the progress made during this last year in the implementation of our new *modus operandi*. Fortunately, our staff continues to entertain traditional projects that are “linked” to poverty reduction strategies in the regions that our clubs and districts have been working. The Board strongly supports and applauds the applicants who have been approved for the first of the programs to be endorsed by administration in our new paradigm of service. The applications received and approved by CIDA for CRCID funding in the new contract period will result in worthy service programs.

The agreement between TRF Canada, CIDA, WHO, and CRCID, CRCID has acted as the conduit for CIDA funds dedicated to the Rotary Global Polio Eradication Initiative. A total of \$2,871,943.33 has been transferred by CRCID to the WHO in Geneva, Switzerland.

I am pleased to report that CRCID has a useful working relationship with TRF (Canada).

The CRCID and TRF (Canada) agreement began in May 2005 to provide tax-receipting services to Canadian Rotarians. David Prouse, the Canadian Coordinator, while situated at the CRCID Secretariat, is under the direct supervision of TRF (Evanston). He is primarily involved in providing services to Canadian Rotarians. Very positive reports are being heard from Rotarians across the country on this enhanced level of service.

I want to extend my sincere gratitude to the members of the Board of Directors for the hard work during this past year. Two meetings and many teleconferences have taken them from their “other lives” and advanced the Rotary cause through CRCID. Much careful thought has gone into:

- the transition plan;
- the Institutional Review response;
- audit discussions with CIDA;
- negotiations with TRF Canada;
- staffing issues,
- CIDA/Management relations;
- nominations;
- new “partnering” initiatives
- Policy Manual
- budget balancing
- review of financial reporting requirements;
- public relations,
- new three year contribution agreement
- committee work
- consulting with and attending district Assemblies and WCS workshops

- and many more.

The Committees of the Board have worked hard to seek inclusion of members who have demonstrated the interest and initiative to be involved. Many excellent recommendations have come from the standing committees and the timely issues of the newsletter by the communications committee have favoured us all. I salute all of the dedicated Board members who have made an enormous contribution to volunteer service this past year.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to Director Mike Street who became very ill while on route to a South African and Mozambique monitoring mission. He spent considerable time in intensive care in a European Hospital and we are relieved to know that, while not yet himself, is now recovering here in Canada.

It will be sad to say goodbye Director PDG Chuck Masur who has completed his term this year. Chuck has served for over 15 years in one capacity or another. He is one of the most knowledgeable contributors to CRCID. His wise counsel, knowledge and practical approaches to development issues and his interest and experience in monitoring have all been welcomed and much appreciated. He will be missed! We will miss the contributions of members: PDG Richard Clark, PDG Ken Robinson, Roly Turner, DGE Ed Wilson, Richard Kim, Jim Leamy, Robert Earle and Allan Smith, all of whom will be replaced by new members appointed by their District Governors.

I want to express my deep appreciation to President Raju Paul for his faithful and competent service to CRCID, and his friendship. Raju will retire this year as he takes on the major responsibility of being a District Governor for District 5360. Raju has spent countless hours, indeed many days, ensuring a close working relationship with management, government and members and the Board. He has guided the organization through the complex changes that CRCID has made over the past three years. His frequent visits to London and constant communication with both the CAO and myself are indicative of his reliable commitment to the service of CRCID. He has had a close connection with all standing committees of the Board and a useful working relationship with both CIDA and TRF staff.

So, I want to express my deep gratitude on behalf of the organization to Raju for a job well done and our heartfelt appreciation and thanks for his continuing confidence in CRCID and best wishes in his new role of District Governor.

The organization must continue to demonstrate a consistent and forward looking enhancement of our goal of becoming an operational NGO with less dependence on CIDA and greater effectiveness in the programming expected to be undertaken by Canadian Rotary clubs.

I am mindful of the need for the Chair to appoint the President. Indeed, it is for these reasons that, in this critical transition period for CRCID, I have requested PDG and Vice-Chair of CRCID, David Robinson to begin another year of service to CRCID as it's President. The continuity needed now is crucial to the continued movement of CRCID toward a positive working relationship with CIDA, the Rotary Foundation and other Rotary "partners". David will continue to provide this link. In addition, it is important that both the Chair and the President should not leave office at the same time, so I am also looking ahead to the next year as I approach the end of my term as Chair in 2007. David's activity will begin to ramp up next spring as we look forward to the leadership in RIDE Monty Audenart who will begin to serve CRCID as it's Chairman on July 1, 2007. I thank him in advance for his leadership to CRCID

I also want to thank the Secretariat and in particular Kevin Webb (CAO) and Dianne Twynstra for their work in the office. The office strives to respond to members' queries in a timely manner. That is appreciated by all. Regular communications through the quarterly newsletters has been very helpful to Clubs and the Zone appreciates the continued assistance of the office in the production of the Zone Directory.

CRCID continues along the path of finding financial independence. It is important to be able to demonstrate to districts that there is value for the work done on behalf of clubs across the country. Much of the value can be seen in the results of viable and successful projects that have upon them, the stamp of good development. These principals have become an important part of our development education modules and insistence upon in- depth needs assessment, business-like implementation agreements, monitoring and then evaluation of the results of the development programs with clear, timely and accountable reports.

CRCID has developed considerable capacity and is moving rapidly toward a credible management style that lends confidence to clubs that rely on staff and members for valuable advice and tangible assistance. As the organization matures, we will see that an important part of the transition plan will increase Rotary contact with other Rotary and independent non-government organizations for the purpose of developing a relationship and possible future collaborative agreements. Some of the most promising organizations with which the committees are developing these relationships include:

- RADAR Rotarians
- Fighting AIDS, a Rotarian Action Group
- Hope Worldwide
- Africa/Canadian International Telehealth Collaboration (CITC) Program
- Project Honduras Water for Humanity
- Soul of Africa
- NOAH (Nurturing Orphans of AIDS for Humanity)
- TRACC (Taking Rotary Assistance to Communities and Children)
- Free the Children
- HORCO (Hope for Rural Children & Orphans)
- CARE Canada

Many clubs have useful relationships with local governments and local NGO's in the developing countries in which they are active. RI itself has encouraged this kind of collaboration. The future of CRCID will be found in the levels of success that are enjoyed by these budding relationships.

I am hopeful that the events of the past year will be seen by the Members as a useful response to the direction given at the last AGM to your Board of Directors. The strategic plan, unanimously approved by the Members in 2004, has begun to take CRCID down a new path to international service. The programming approach to development has received the nod of many of our partners and CIDA has recognized this important step by providing enhanced funding of the programs in our new three-year contribution agreement.

For Rotary to remain and, indeed lead, a new service delivery modal, it is a necessary step to ensure a consistent approach to effective international development. At the same time, you, the Members, have been helpful and patient in your understanding for the need to change.

CRCID has internally made the transition from an organization that primarily acted as a funding

conduit for small Canadian Rotary club projects that were scattered across the developing world. This multi district Rotary entity has transformed itself into a focused (both geographical and sectoral) organization that has the potential of tapping into the vast resources available through the Global Rotary network. While these resources include the ability of Rotary clubs to raise funds; more importantly, is contributing the human resources of the individual Rotarians necessary to “do good in the world”.

As an important philosopher, once said: “The future ain’t what it used to be!”

Thank you all for your attendance. As we celebrate Rotary in it’s new Century of Service, this meeting will provide an important up-date on the activities of the last year of service and help us all to look ahead to a new Century of Success!

John Eberhard,
Chair, CRCID
May 2006

B. Report of the President:

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It has been three years since I was appointed President of CRCID. I had three wonderful years in leading the organization. Although things have not always worked the way we hoped and had to face a few disappointments, we have made tremendous progress on many fronts.

Allow me to list a few of our milestones:

1. CRCID Relationship with Rotary International

CRCID has received official notification from Rotary International that the RI “Board of Directors for Rotary International agrees to allow the CRCID to continue operating under current RI policy governing multi-district activities as outlined in the *Rotary Code of Policies* section 16.040. (Decision 142, February 2000)”.

2. The CRCID Strategic Plan

2003 was a roller coaster year at CRCID. We started the year with renewed enthusiasm on a number of new initiatives as we expected the our funding agency CIDA to stay the course and even improve their financial commitment to the “**small projects**” that we, as Rotarians are used to implementing in the developing world. **However, the best-laid and well-meant plans had to be abandoned in mid-stream due to events beyond our control.**

Since October 2003, CRCID has been faced with a number of challenges. We were in a state of flux and uncertainty for a while. Challenges also present themselves as opportunities. CIDA, informed CRCID in October 2003 that it was now “recommending” to each of its NGO partners to change their focus to “*programs*” instead of doing small *projects*. CIDA policy documents “*Canada Making a Difference in the World*” (October 2002) and the “**Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-06**” (March 2004) list the principles of this programming approach for greater effectiveness in our development work.

CRCID realized the implementation of this change in focus and developing a program for Rotary Clubs to participate at their comfort level, will take time and work. The good news was that CIDA extended our contribution agreement with them for a further two years (till March 2006) for us to make this change.

The Programming approach to development is representative of what Rotary International was stressing in its new Strategic Plan at the same time. This plan's emphasis on "Sharpening Program Focus" keyed in on Water Management, Literacy and Health Concerns as primary focus areas. CRCID adopted the programming approach to implement one or all of these focus areas that will enable CRCID to include Clubs and Districts. CRCID can be the agency for partnership and funding from CIDA for these new programs.

Our Strategic Plan was revised to include the program approach to development. CRCID membership approved a new strategic plan in May 2004 to enable the organization to move towards a "program-based" approach to international development.

3. Organizational Review and the new paradigm

CIDA engaged Stiles Associates to conduct the organizational review of CRCID in October 2004. In March 2005, the final report was received. The Institutional Review process included:

- A meeting of the Steering Committee which consists of Stiles Associates, Roger Dumelie and Stephane Duval of CIDA, Chair, President and CAO of CRCID thru a tele-conference to discuss the key areas that the review should focus. This occurred on October 21 and took over an hour. The key areas we wanted the CIDA consultant to concentrate on were:
 - CRCID /RI organizational structure and Code of Policies Vs program based approach to development,
 - CRCID's transition planning and
 - Funding issues.

The report recommended many internal changes to the organization in concert with the external changes to its program for Canadian Rotarians.

The report laid out three scenarios for CRCID:

- Disband the organization as it does not have the capacity to undertake multi year large scale programs like other NGOs;
- Continue doing small projects and face a slow death;
- Change the organization into full-fledged NGO capable of doing programs using the world wide networking capacity of Rotary.

The Board endorsed the report and its recommendations to gradually change our organization to a full NGO. The Secretariat made 16 recommendations to address the concerns in the report. These were endorsed by CIDA and your Board is moving ahead with those.

4. CRCID Transition Plan 2005/06

In February 2005, a transitional program was introduced that provided 1:1 matched funding between \$30,000 and \$50,000 for up to 5 programs.

5. CRCID joins Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)

CCIC is a coalition of Canadian voluntary sector organizations working globally to achieve sustainable human development. The Canadian Council for International Co-operation seeks to end global poverty, and to promote social justice and human dignity for all. CRCID became a member of the organization early in 2005 and attended the 2005 AGM.

6. TRF Canada and CRCID

One of the recommendations from CIDA was to encourage CRCID to seek sources other than CIDA to support our administration. It was around the same time TRF Canada was looking for a new home. CRCID seized that opportunity and entered into a contract with TRF Evanston to initially provide the receipting service for TRF contributions from Canada and slowly phase in other services out of the London office. We generate over \$15,000.00 towards the revenue side of our ledger annually at present from this arrangement.

TRF Canada and CRCID are working together, with CRCID hosting the new TRF Canada Coordinator, David Prowse, at the CRCID office. This new system is working well with the Canadian tax receipts being processed and mailed out within 5 business days.

7. Tsunami Relief

The year 2005 began with one of the worst natural disasters in recent history with the devastating Tsunami that struck Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. Local Rotarians were quick to respond by providing assistance to the survivors, often in advance of the disaster relief agencies. They were also able, through their international Rotary friends, to communicate what was most urgently needed on the ground. Rotarians, in true service above self, responded. CRCID, on behalf of Rotary in Canada, took on the challenge of seeking matched funding from the Canadian Government. In September of 2005, a concept paper was submitted to CIDA on behalf of Canadian Rotarians for this program. This was rejected because the proposed program was designed to rebuild schools and not provide support, advice, training, consultation, etc... as required by the CIDA governance criteria. This was an extremely disappointing decision because an educational system cannot exist without schools.

8. Contingency Liability Issue:

1999 -2000 was an extremely heavy year in terms of the WCS activities with Canadian Clubs requiring CRCID matched funds. We built a funding liability of over 2.5 million when our actual funding from CIDA was only about \$720,000. The board took drastic measures in 2002 to reduce this liability to zero in five years and we accomplished that in three years.

9. CIDA Audit

The 2003 CIDA audit was finally resolved in February 2006. There were several audit adjustments totalling \$298,732 with the main areas of concern, that delayed the resolution of the audit, as follows:

- Funding of two projects in Turkey that CIDA had removed from their list of eligible countries but without informing CRCID of this revision until after the projects were funded (audit adjustment of \$163,197; and,
- Project refunds received by CRCID for a project funded during a previous contribution agreement that CRCID were utilizing to fund new projects. The Government of Canada policy is that all refunds received from a completed agreement must be returned to the Government (audit adjustment of \$50,190)

Although the audit adjustments were upheld, CIDA worked very closely with CRCID to ensure that the impact on the organization's cash flow was minimal.

10. Relationship with CIDA

Benoit Leclerc has been appointed as our new Canadian Partnership Branch program officer. Benoit has been very cooperative and accommodating in working with us.

11. Political advocacies

There were several occasions in 2004 when a few of the members wanted to mobilize a letter writing campaign to the then Minister and MPs about the lack of funding from CIDA for Rotary supported projects. Even the Board felt this was a step we needed to take get some attention from CIDA for CRCID funding. Better judgement prevailed and we did discourage that initiative.

However, I was able to meet then Minister Aileen Carrol's office and the opposition critic for CIDA (my own MP Ted Menzies) at that time to appraise them of our concerns when we were appealing to CIDA for matched funds for Tsunami funding.

Recently, I met Mr. Menzies again who is now the parliamentary secretary to the CIDA minister to discuss CRCID and international development.

I want to thank CAO Kevin Webb and Project Consultant, Dianne Twynstra, for their dedication and hard work on a number of fronts. I also want to thank the Directors especially Vice President David Robinson and Chair John for their support and assistance during my term as President especially during the last few months as I prepare to lead District 5360 as District Governor for 2006-07.

Thank you for allowing me to serve you for the last three years.

Respectfully submitted

Raju

Section 2: Summary of 2005/06 Fiscal Year

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Summary:

The past year has been one of high expectations coupled with facing what seemed to be insurmountable challenges. With the benefit of hindsight, the year has been a tremendous success, with many accomplishments to report. However, they were not achieved without a good deal of hard work undertaken by the Secretariat and the Board of Directors.

The contingent liability has finally been eliminated and there are no more projects waiting for CRCID funding. This is a remarkable achievement, considering that only five years ago the liability (approvals in excess of funds available) was \$2.5 million.

After much dialogue with CIDA, the matters arising from the audit were resolved in February 2006. In 2005/06 CIDA advanced \$677,998 with the approved budget calling for \$678,000, a difference of only \$2.00. This was because the Rotary in Canada contributions to the CRCID funded projects exceeded the funding ratio set by CIDA. The funding ratio represents the minimum organizational contribution to overseas development projects. The agreement between CRCID and CIDA has set this ratio at 50:50.

The March 2005 Institutional Review report made several recommendations that were taken very seriously by the Board and a response was drafted and submitted to CIDA in August 2005. This document outlined 16 recommended changes to CRCID's organizational structure. The recommendations approved by CIDA and this was viewed as evidence that CRCID was prepared to make the necessary adjustments to ensure continued funding support from CIDA.

As part of its new Programming Based Approach for International Development, CRCID submitted a program proposal to the Mozambique desk at CIDA in September 2005. The proposal detailed an HIV/AIDS program with a focus on orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) being implemented in Africa through the Rotary Fellowship for Fighting AIDS (RFFA) as part of their larger ANCHOR program being funded through the United States Government. Although the submission was ultimately unsuccessful in securing the funding, it was very well received by CIDA. The two primary reasons for not getting the funding were:

1. The implementing agency (HOPE Worldwide Africa) had no previous experience in Mozambique; and,
2. CIDA funding for Mozambique was committed until at least the 2007/08 fiscal year.

The recommendation was for CRCID to fund a "Pilot Project" in Mozambique and then resubmit the program proposal.

CRCID also joined a collaboration for the development of an international telehealth programming network. The Secretariat, with the approval of the Board of Directors worked closely with the partners to write the program proposal that was submitted to Health Canada in February 2006. At the time of writing, the Government of Canada has verbally agreed to fund this program through its International Health budget for 5 years at approximately \$9 million/year.

In March 2006 CRCID submitted its program proposal to the Canadian Partnership Branch for funding of Rotary in Canada programs for the next 3 years. CIDA approved the program in May 2006 at the funding level requested - \$2,490,000 with \$1,770,000 available for the six Rotary development programs approved by CRCID. This marks a significant funding increase of over 22% from \$678,000/year to \$830,000/year. Rotary clubs across Canada will have the opportunity

to participate in each of these programs through matching grant projects or direct program donations.

In an agreement between TRF Canada, CIDA, WHO, and CRCID, CRCID has acted as the conduit for CIDA funds dedicated to the Rotary Global Polio Eradication Initiative. This agreement ended on March 31, 2006 with a total of \$2,871,943.33 wire transferred by CRCID to the WHO in Geneva, Switzerland.

CRCID and TRF Canada entered into an agency agreement in May 2005 to provide tax-receipting services to Canadian Rotarians. David Prowse was hired as the TRF Canada Receipting Coordinator and between June 1, 2005 and May 9, 2006 14,500 receipts were issued representing \$4,670,922.04 in donations to the Rotary Foundation by Canadian Rotarians.

The Secretariat experienced a break-in on December 22, 2005 that resulted in the theft of computers and most seriously the network server that contained all of the CRCID information. The back-up tapes that were saving the CRCID and TRF information were fully functional and all of the data was recovered. Due to the rapid response by our Technical Coordinator, Jack Cherry, the computers and server were replaced and CRCID was operational by January 9, 2006. This was an incredible accomplishment that resulted in virtually no loss of service to Canadian Rotarians. The insurance policy covered the cost of the new computers with a result that the total cost to CRCID was the \$500 deductible.

CRCID applied to CIDA for matched funding towards the Tsunami initiative, Schools Reawaken, in Sri Lanka. The Schools Reawaken project targeted an important element of reconstruction, which is to get children back into school and help them return to a normal life. Unfortunately the Tsunami Responsive Facility at CIDA did not deem this as one of their four objectives which were: environment; livelihoods and fisheries; local governance; and gender equality. CRCID followed up with queries to CIDA regarding the reasons for refusal and other possible avenues were investigated to no avail. At the time of writing this report, the Board of Directors is contemplating what further action can be undertaken.

CRCID has internally made the transition from an organization that primarily acted as a funding conduit for small Canadian Rotary club projects into a geographically and sectorally focused organization. This transition will provide CRCID with the potential of tapping into the vast resources available through the Global Rotary network. These resources include the ability of Rotary clubs to raise funds but more importantly to utilize the human resources of the individual Rotarians.

Section 3: Canadian Program:

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Development Education:

- i. **New Directions Video** – A 17 minute video was produced by the Chair utilizing an interview format to explain to Canadian Rotarians the new direction that CRCID is taking. It was reviewed at the September 2005 Board Meeting and received positive feedback from the Board. .

Once a final version is approved, a French version will be introduced. There were some critiques made by the Rotary clubs that reviewed the video and some changes will be made as a result. The French version will have subtitles at the bottom of the screen and

the PowerPoint section will be in French. Distribution will be at the AGM in English and French. The Committee Chair indicated that this video should have attractive packaging.

- ii. WCS Retreat – This was held in Brandon, MN. Discussion included CRCID and 5550 WCS committee. Chuck will ask District 5550 and 5370 to collaborate and put together a presentation about a model for WCS committee work.

Capacity Development:

Due to the organizational and program changes being undertaken over the past couple of years, the Capacity Development Committee has not been active. It was important to establish the new structures before the Capacity Development Committee undertook its mandate.

Developing the capacity of peoples and countries to reduce their poverty is central to sustained poverty reduction. To achieve this, CRCID, through the Capacity Development Committee will work actively in developing the capacity of Rotary clubs and individual Rotarians both in the developing world and Canada.

The committee will start with the basics. The goal is to get the CRCID message and the new CRCID Policy Manual out to as many Rotary clubs as possible including those in other countries. The Rotary and NGO leaders in foreign, developing countries cannot use the resources of CRCID if they do not know the role and the policies of the organization. The same can be said for the Rotarians in Canada. Since “it is difficult to understand what you cannot read”, this will be made easier for those in developing countries by translating the policies and fact sheets into other languages and making this available on the CRCID website. It is suggested that initially Spanish and French should be the first two languages.

Public Engagement (Communications Committee):

The Communications Committee, comprised of Peter Moore (Chair), Jim Moore (District 6400) and Jim Leamy (District 5020), reported the following activities during the past year.

NEWSLETTERS

The primary activity of the Committee is the publication of 4 Newsletters, (July, 2005, Sept. 2005 – to District Governors Elects (DGEs) only, November, 2005, and March, 2006) containing news and activities of CRCID. These Newsletters are sent via email to all District Governors, Governors-elect and CRCID members. It is expected that CRCID members will pass the Newsletters on to Club Presidents and International Directors, as well as other interested club members. Some Presidents send the Newsletters to every club member.

Each Newsletter includes a summary of every CRCID Board meeting and the Annual Meeting. The Secretariat spends many hours formatting the Newsletter and getting it ready for publication.

Included in most issues is a Rotary project, which has been partly financed by CRCID. This gives readers an excellent idea of how CRCID dollars are being spent. Due to spending cutbacks in recent years, we have not been able to evaluate each project as we would like to do, but we do receive updated photos of community life in the countries we have been able to assist. As everyone knows, all CRCID programs and projects must have local Rotary involvement, and we depend on local Rotarians to keep us up to date on the progress of programs and projects. Periodically CRCID members are able to visit and evaluate the projects.

THE CRCID WEBSITE

Last year it was agreed that the CRCID Website would be managed from the London office. Now the challenge is to develop the Website that will become a creative method of communicating the CRCID message to all Rotarians in Canada. Plans are under way to develop the Website. This plan will be on the top of the agenda after the AGM.

COMMUNICATING

It is the task of the Communications Committee to communicate. It must continue to explore every means possible to get the CRCID message out to the Rotary world. The Committee also needs to include reactions from Rotarians in the publication of every Newsletter. Stay tuned for exciting developments in the Communications Committee activities next year.

THANKS

Members of the Communications Committee are very grateful for the many hours of time and expertise that both Kevin and Dianne devote to the work of our Committee. Many thanks.

Section 4: Developing Country Program

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a. Introduction:

CRCID has made a commitment to Rotarians in Canada to continue its partnership with the Canadian Government through the Canadian Partnership Branch of CIDA. In recognition and acceptance of the international shift of development assistance from small projects to larger programs, CRCID has diligently been working to develop a program model that fits within the Rotary World Community Service model.

This presented a substantial challenge to CRCID since Rotary clubs are autonomous and determine their own World Community Service commitments. Whatever program model developed by CRCID must respect this autonomy yet meet the new programming criteria. One definition of a program is a multitude of small projects linked by common goals and objectives. It is this definition that has provided the inspiration for a uniquely Rotary program model that incorporates the inclusion of 6 Rotary programs under the CRCID umbrella with each program having the capacity to engage individual Rotary clubs at the project level.

While developing this program model, CRCID was fulfilling its current commitments to Rotary clubs by funding those projects still outstanding and the transition projects approved for funding during the 2004/05 fiscal year. As outlined below, all project financial commitments were met during the 2005/06 fiscal year. This has effectively eliminated the contingent liability issues that has plagued CRCID for the last five years and enable it to move into the program model without any outstanding financial commitments.

b. Current Program:

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The current program is segregated into the following sections:

- i. Projects funded in 2005/06, including outcome results;
 - ii. Projects funded between 2001/02 and 2005/06; and,
 - iii. Contingent liability report.
- i. The following table provides a summary of the projects funded during the 2005/06 fiscal year according to Sectoral Priority.

Projects Funded 2005/06

Sector Priority	No. of Projects	CRCID \$	Total Value
Agri-Forestry	2	\$15,148	\$59,143
Community Development	6	\$64,384	\$260,412
Micro Enterprise	1	\$614.00	\$24,324
Primary Education	9	\$157,075	\$402,720
Primary Health Care	10	\$135,128	480,896
Water & Sanitation	10	\$133,386	\$792,891
Totals:	38	\$505,735.00	\$2,020,386.00

Outcome Results:

The current CRCID program was initiated on April 1, 2001 and including two one-year extension agreements ended on March 31, 2006. During this 5-year period significant changes were made in the delivery and reporting of the program. A review of the 2001 RBM Program Planning Sheet showed how irrelevant it was in light of the many changes to CRCID's program delivery model since 2001. Therefore, this report will utilize the RBM Planning Sheet approved by CIDA for the 2006/09-program because the results most closely fit with those transitional projects approved for funding in 2005/06.

The Outcome Results for CRCID's program are as follows:

1. Improve the control and prevention of diseases (e.g. HIV/AIDS and malaria) and general health of vulnerable children, especially orphans;
2. Improve the quality of basic education for children and adults (with an emphasis on women and girls); and,
3. Ensure supply, management and protection of water resources (by local authorities) in targeted communities.

The list of transitional projects approved and funded during 2005/06 are included as Appendix 3b.

Projects:

The projects funded during 2005/06 are listed below with a brief description. Of the six projects funded two have submitted reports. The water project in Tzaneen, South Africa (2005.008) was successfully completed in February 2006 and received a Rotary award for the best project in the District. The literacy pilot project in Guatemala (2005.009) was successfully implemented and it is anticipated that the results achieved and the lessons learned will contribute towards the full program set to commence in 2006/07. A synopsis of the projects outcome results are included with the project descriptions while the full reports are included in Appendix 3c of this report.

A. 2005.001 (Zimbabwe):

Description: To help improve the allocation of limited HAART medication by providing

testing medications and processes to the population of the area served by the Salvation Army Howard Hospital.

Outcome Results: Interim report not yet received.

B. **2005.004 (Uganda):**

Description: To help improve sanitation and water needs by providing public washrooms and clean accessible water to the population of Arua.

Outcome Results: Interim report not yet received.

C. **2005.006 (Malawi):**

Description: Purchase of 600 Home Health Care kits as part of a Rotary program. Many of the people being trained in this project are citizens of Malawi. The National Aids Council and the Ministry of Health of Malawi are involved with this project. The objective is to build an infrastructure to support the ongoing treatment and prevention of AIDS in the Zomba area of Malawi.

Outcome Results: Interim report not yet received.

D. **2005.007 (Honduras):**

Description: To help improve education by providing school supplies to the market children of Tegucigalpa; so they can attend school. As part of the program the children also receive tutoring from the supporting NGO.

Outcome Results: Interim report not yet received.

E. **2005.008 (South Africa):**

Description: To help improve the quality of life by providing clean drinking water to the population of Tzaneen, totaling 10,000.

Outcome Results: Zenon Environmental, with the help of volunteer employees and the generous support of their suppliers, designed, built and shipped the water plant in a sea container to the site last October. A small team of Rotarians and volunteers traveled to Tzaneen at the end of January this year to help with the final stages of the project. They worked on the last section of trenching for the pipeline and conducted teaching classes for the grade 2 students in 9 village schools during their 4-day stay. Zenon Environmental sent 3 field engineers to commission the plant and train local operators.

The Rotary Club of Tzaneen hosted a function on February 3, 2006 for government officials, municipal workers, community and village representatives, contractors and suppliers, volunteers and Rotarians to celebrate the successful completion of the project. During the event, it was announced that the entire installation was completed in record time and represented the first project of this nature in South Africa.

The spokesperson estimated that the total value of the water system was approximately ZAR 3,750,000 (\$750,000 Cdn) and that the anticipated useful life is expected to be at least 40 years. This equates to a capital cost of less than \$2.00 a person for the 10,000 people now served by the system.

F. **2005.009 (Guatemala):**

Description: To help improve literacy by providing education to the population of Aldea Santa Cruz located in the municipality of San Jeronimo in the province of Baja Verapaz.

Outcome Results: The physical implementation of the project is advanced and preparations are being undertaken for changes in school administration and classroom delivery. Security is in place, all materials for the computer lab have been ordered and the computer equipment has been received; also construction of the teachers' dormitory has begun. Teacher training will have to be phased in so as not disruptive to classes that run from mid-January to the end of October.

Cross-cultural working relations continue to strengthen. The project site was visited in February, the current project's timeline was reviewed, and the general direction for the next few years was discussed with the key partners of this project under the Ripple Effect Program. Included in these discussions were the community parent teacher association (junta escolar), the Mayor's representative, members of the host Rotary club, agents of the Finca Helechos Chilasco and us.

Community development is being enhanced; enthusiasm is great. The Mayor, in addition to other commitments to the project has assigned a full-time security guard to safeguard the physical assets. This shows an understanding of the significance of the success of this undertaking, namely that other potential schools in Guatemala will be provided the same opportunities if this project is successful. Social inclusion is increasing; the community was receptive to our efforts to have two disabled children attend school: one will receive a wheelchair; another will be fitted with orthotics to assist in her movement.

ii. Summary of projects funded between 2001/02 and 2005/06:

Between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2006 CRCID funded 255 international development projects initiated by Canadian Rotary clubs in partnership with Rotary clubs in the developing world. The estimated total value of these projects exceeded CAD\$7,164,000 with CRCID contributing over CAD\$2,000,000 representing over 28% of the total. Rotary is unique in its ability to leverage the funds raised by individual Rotary clubs through access to District funds, the Rotary Foundation and CRCID.

Chart 1: Percent Contributions provides the breakdown of the contributions made towards Rotary projects between 2001 and 2006. The Rotary Foundation contributed the greatest percentage of funding towards a Rotary project at 29.83% while Host DDF contributed the least amount at 1.92%. Canadian DDF contributions totaled 4% of a project total.

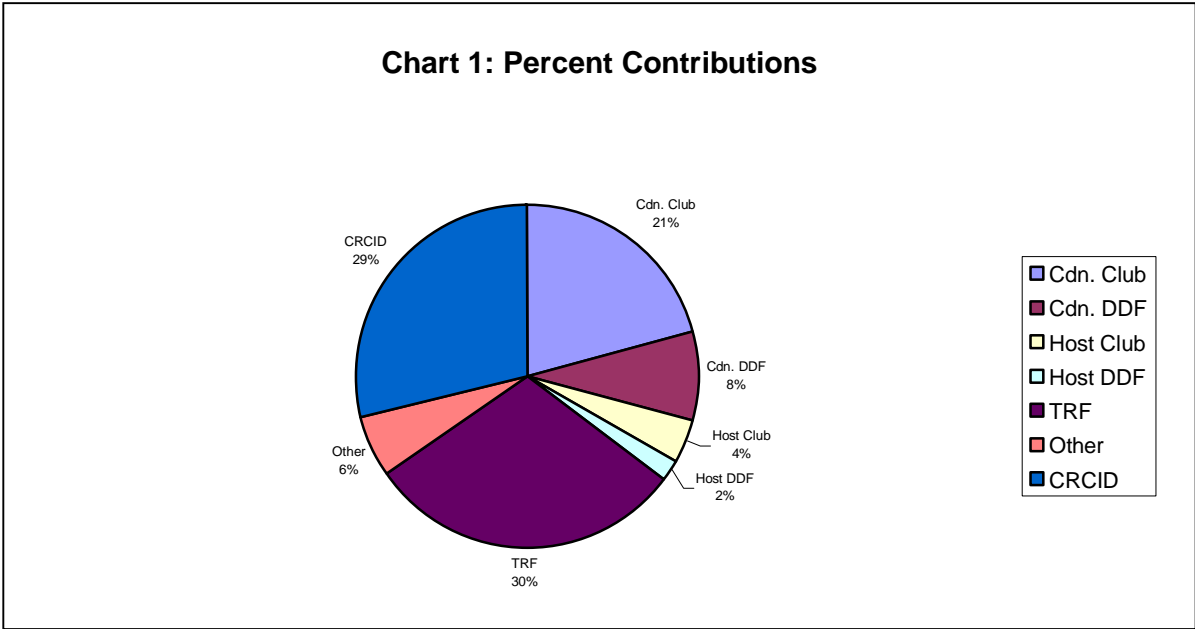
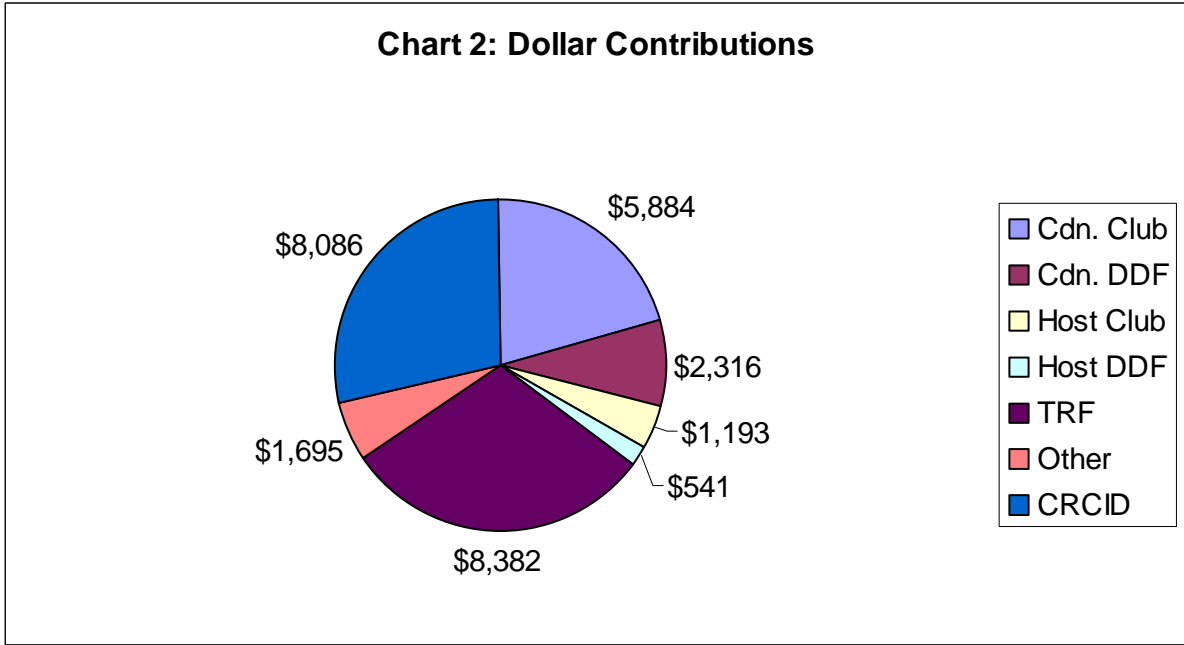


Chart 2: Dollar Contributions provides a breakdown of dollar contributions for an average Rotary International Development project. Based upon a review of the projects that CRCID has funded since April 1, 2001 the average dollar value of a Rotary project was \$28,097. CRCID’s average contribution was \$8,086.



c. Sectoral Committee Reports:

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i. Health Concerns:

- RADAR OVC Program:** The Health Concerns Committee approved the inclusion of the RADAR OVC Program in the CRCID program proposal submitted to CIDA on March 9, 2006 for \$524,195 over the three years of the agreement with CIDA. The program includes several sub-programs, including the ANCHOR Pilot project for Mozambique as

recommended by CIDA and approved at the December Board meeting. CRCID originally submitted a program proposal to the Mozambique Desk in the Africa Branch of CIDA on November 2 with a request for a follow up meeting. The CAO met with Luc Pincence of CIDA on December 5 and while response from CIDA was encouraging, the proposal could not be considered for funding until the 2007-08 year. Very positive comments were received that will make the proposal fit within CIDA's guidelines. One of the recommendations was that a pilot project should first be undertaken in Mozambique.

- **Rotarians Eliminating Malaria – a Rotary Action Group, REMaRAG:** The objective of REMaRAG is to promote awareness and develop worldwide cooperation on malaria control. The major objective and activity of REMaRag is to connect Rotarians and groups who are actively providing education, materials (Insecticide-treated nets), medicines and treatments to control malaria and its effects on a worldwide basis. The Health Concerns Committee recommended that CRCID include this malaria program as one of its health concerns programs and promote this program to Rotarians as a priority concern for action. It was included in the program proposal with a funding budget of \$190,000 over three years.
- **Terms of Reference:** The terms of reference for the Health Concerns Committee were submitted and approved by the Board of Directors.
- **Committee Structure:** As part of CRCID's organizational restructuring recommended by the 2005 Institutional Review and included in the 2006 Program Proposal, the Health Concerns Committee undertook reorganization. The committee will be structured with focused sub-committees on specific health issues such as HIV/AIDS and Malaria. Each sub-committee will be comprised of individuals (preferably Rotarians) with expertise and experience with the specific health issue. A CRCID member will chair each sub-committee.

ii. Literacy & Education Committee:

During this CRCID year, the Literacy and Education Committee was comprised of Ron Ross, Al Smith, Roly Turner, Jean-Hugues LaFlamme and chaired by VP Dave Robinson. In addition, PDGs Dr. Irwin Stewart and John Hemmant of the Rotary RI Literacy Task force were added.

The committee reviewed five potential programs as follows;

- 1) **SCHOOLS RE-AWAKEN:** This was a program to reconstruct schools in Sri Lanka that were destroyed in the Tsunami. For reasons reported elsewhere in this report, funding was declined by CIDA.
- 2) **FREE THE CHILDREN:** This three-year program is designed to boost literacy and education performance in North Eastern Province Kenya was put on hold as a result of political disruptions. It may be re-examined at a future date possibly at a different locale.
- 3) **VIDEA:** This is an integrated community development program for rural Zambia. The application was submitted to the CRCID office directly by the Victoria International Development Education Association. Contact has been made with them and more information is expected.
- 4) **RIPPLE EFFECT:** This program in Guatemala is more fully discussed in the attachment to this report. Funding of \$ 318,966.00 has been allocated. One of the project sites was recently inspected by the CRCID Chairperson.
- 5) **PROJECT HONDURAS:** this program, that initially began with the Tegucigalpa Market Children which received some CRCID funding this year, is also more fully described in the

attachments. Going forward, it has been integrated with two related projects and overall funding has been approved as follows:

Market Children	\$ 120,000.00
Mobile Library	\$ 90,000.00
School Vegetable Garden	\$ 30,000.00

In February, one of the committee members, Ron Ross, re-visited and inspected the program.

iii. Water Management Committee:

- **Water for Humanity:** The Water for Humanity transition project was successfully completed in Tzaneen South Africa (see summary report) and received a Rotary award for the best project in the District. The program was approved by CRCID for inclusion in the 3-Year Program submission for \$200,000.
- **Nakuru Water Harvesting Program:** A durable 10 cu. M. concrete tank which is constructed by women in the community and which stores roof runoff from each family home is the key element in helping solve one of the primary concerns – access to a reliable source of potable water. The time and effort devoted to obtaining adequate water from polluted streams and ponds, is a major burden for rural women - significantly reducing the time and energy available for child rearing, education, farming etc. A direct result of the availability of relatively clean water is a reduction of waterborne diseases and improved hygiene. The program was approved by CRCID for inclusion in the 3-Year Program submission for \$296,839.
- **Water for People (WFP)** - This is a Canadian NGO of water and wastewater professionals. The Chair attended a meeting that had good Rotarian representation. They are interested in working with Rotary, and possibly sharing office space. They currently have no CIDA funding. The Chair, Chuck Masur was elected as a board member.
- **Face the Challenge:** Chuck has been working with “Face the Challenge Bolivia” for rural and remote Bolivians. The basis is clean water. “Face the Challenge” has no money but they have people. “WFP” has a person in Bolivia to assist with this program. Chuck is developing this water program in Bolivia and is considering a program proposal submission to CIDA with the support of the Rotary clubs in Bolivia

d. CRCID 2006-2009 Program:

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CRCID’s new program is approved for funding by CIDA over 3 years in the amount of \$2,490,000 or \$830,000 / year. This is a 22% funding increase over the past few years where CRCID was receiving \$678,000 / year. This represents a significant achievement for CRCID considering that less than 3 years ago CRCID was informed by CIDA that its approach to international development needed to be radically adjusted. Over the past several years’ analysis conducted by governments and international development organizations indicated that the small projects that were not related to any programs were not having the expected impact in reducing poverty. A more coordinated program approach was recommended and adopted by the donor countries, including Canada, and most of the international development organizations. Although this is the approach that CRCID has taken, CRCID has developed a unique model that enables Rotary clubs to engage in projects that are linked to those Rotary programs approved by CRCID.

The table below provides a summary of the 6 programs being supported by CRCID over the next 3 years. Each program provides opportunities for clubs to initiate their own projects that are linked with the program, ensuring that the club members can be intimately involved with

the implementation and get community recognition. A coordinated program approach with related projects ensures that Rotary can continue to make a real difference for those suffering from abject poverty in the developing world.

Program		Countries of Intervention	CRCID \$\$	Rotary in Canada \$\$
HEALTH CONCERNS	1. OVC Program	Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Kenya, Ivory Coast, and South Africa	\$524,195	\$618,565
	Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANCHOR • Soul of Africa • Community Development Care Centres • TRACC • Health Fairs 		
	2. Malaria	Tanzania	<u>\$190,000</u>	<u>\$228,785</u>
Total Value of Health Concerns Programming			\$714,195	\$847,350
LITERACY / EDUCATION	1. Ripple Effect	Guatemala	\$318,966	\$378,013
	2. Project Honduras	Honduras	\$240,000	\$285,167*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Children Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Garbage Dump Children Program (\$120,000) • Mobile Library Program (\$90,000) • School Vegetable Garden Program (\$30,000) 			
Total Value of Literacy & Education Programming			\$558,966	\$663,180
WATER MANAGEMENT	1. Water for Humanity	Ghana	\$200,000	\$235,788
	2. Nakura Region Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Program	Kenya	<u>\$296,839</u>	<u>\$353,682</u>
Total Value of Water Mgmt. Programming			\$496,839	\$589,470
Developing Country Program Expenses: \$1,770,000 \$2,100,000				
*Denotes minimum matching budget for Project Honduras Program. Expectations are that Rotary in Canada will contribute up to \$421,000 over the 3-year program.				

With the approval of the 3-year program by the Canadian Partnership Branch of CIDA, CRCID is

now focusing its attention on implementing the program in an effective and efficient manner. This includes:

- Finalizing the Policy Manual for approval and implementation by July 1, 2006 to include funding and reporting requirements for both programs and their related projects;
- Developing a new contract for funding programs that have unique and different financial requirements than projects;
- New monitoring and evaluation procedures that will enable interim (monitoring) and final (evaluation) reports to provide the actual results achieved as compared to the results anticipated when the program/project was being planned. In addition to this reporting conducted by the program/project coordinators, CRCID will undertake independent monitoring and evaluation missions.
- Implementing the Environmental Assessment Reporting procedures as required under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA).

e. Canadian International Telehealth Collaboration Program:

CRCID joined a collaboration for the development of an international telehealth programming network. The Secretariat, with the approval of the Board of Directors, worked closely with the partners to write the program proposal that was submitted to Health Canada in February 2006. At the time of writing, the Government of Canada has verbally agreed to fund this program through its International Health budget for 5 years at approximately \$9 million/year.

The concept of the program is to reach out to the world and partner in the development of an international telehealth network to provide expertise, and knowledge transfer for the betterment of humanity.

The collaborating partners have agreed to develop this program to establish a knowledge transfer telehealth network among Canada, the Middle East and Southern Africa, with other regions to follow as appropriate. The collaborating partners for this project are Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care, World Health Organization (WHO), Canada International Scientific Exchange Program (CISEPO), University of Toronto, University of Windsor, CRCID and Mount Sinai Hospital. Interested participants are located in the Middle East and South Africa. and include: the Edith Wolfson Medical Center of Holon, Israel; Al Quds University, West Bank; Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid; , the Medical Research Council of South Africa in Pretoria and the Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine in Durban.

The Middle East was selected based on the Canadian International Scientific Exchange Program (CISEPO) as a Canadian umbrella and the twenty years of successful history of healthcare cooperation and cross-border partnerships among Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians, core participants of the Peter A. Silverman eHealth Program. Capacity building activities include education, training, scientific exchange, medical and public health services among individuals, faculties, students, institutes and universities.

Southern Africa was selected because of the existing infrastructure of the Medical Research Council of South Africa (40 operating telehealth sites) and the telehealth expertise of the Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine. The South African telehealth program is leading edge, providing clinical and educational services, which integrate research, clinical trials, training, evaluation and investigation of new technology.

The collaborative project will involve the exchange of knowledge among the participants after a comparative needs assessment and evaluation process, focusing on the improvement of healthcare outcomes through telehealth. The identified therapeutic areas for each region will be based on their

specific needs.

CRCID will play a key role by providing administrative and financial stewardship for the program due to its longstanding relationship with the Canadian Government. Rotary involvement will include on the ground support in all of the participating regions (see appendix 4).

f. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The M & E Committee has been active during this last period in spite of having minimal funding available. We have had some M & E trips by people who are visiting sites and were willing to do evaluations. These include:

- CRCID 1999.048, TRF # 11918, Low Cost Shelters
- CRCID 2000.032, TRF # 14474, Bakery Equipment
- CRCID 2000.057, TRF # 16809, Community Development
- CRCID 2005.009, TRF # 58004, Providing Education

The Committee has developed a self-monitoring form and will be presenting this at the A.G.M. It will also present the intentions to carry out a pilot plan of self-monitoring and carefully measure the results before recommending its acceptance.

The Terms of Reference of the M & E Committee and the timelines for the Committee were updated.

g. 2003 CIDA Audit:

The 2003 CIDA audit was resolved in February 2006 with virtually no financial impact upon CRCID. The adjustments identified by the auditors and upheld by CIDA did not have the financial impact that was originally of great concern to CRCID. The adjustments totaled over \$200,000 and could potentially have forced CRCID out of business if these funds had to be refunded to CIDA. By working cooperatively with CIDA, a settlement was made that benefited all concerned. This was accomplished by CIDA amending the agreement and reducing the Rotary in Canada financial commitment to the program (i.e. club, district and TRF project commitments) from 65% to 50% of the total program. This effectively proved sufficient to eliminate the adjustments financial impact upon CRCID.

The table below shows the calculations made by the CIDA finance department to arrive at the final amount available (\$46,249) to CRCID as its fourth quarter advance (received March 23, 2006).

**CRCID
S61085 - PO 7016038
Calculation of Admissible Amount and Status of CIDA Advances
as of December 31, 2005**

	2001-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Total
Canadian Program				
2001-2002	13,064			13,064
2002-2003	13,553			13,553
2003-2004	46,043			46,043
2004-2005		46,359		46,359
2005-2006			68,416	68,416

Total	72,660	46,359	68,416	187,435
Developing Country Program				
2001-2002	1,886,757			1,886,757
2002-2003	1,637,936			1,637,936
2003-2004	1,668,272			1,668,272
2004-2005		1,872,715		1,872,715
2005-2006			1,537,479	1,537,479
Administration Fee	80,758	25,065	36,177	142,000
Total	5,273,723	1,897,780	1,573,656	8,745,159
Audit Adjustment	-298,732			
Less Refund for advances from previous Contribution Agreement	50,190			
Audit Adjustment Released	2,500			
Net	-246,042			
Total Expenses	5,100,341	1,944,139	1,642,072	8,686,552
CIDA's Share - Percentage	36%	35%	50%	
CIDA's Share - Expenses	1,836,123	680,449	821,036	3,337,607
Overhead - Maximum	324,153	99,536	72,989	496,678
Overhead - 18%	330,502	122,481	147,786	600,769
Overhead - admissible	324,153	99,536	72,989	496,678
Calculated CIDA Admissible Costs	2,160,276	779,985	894,025	3,834,285
Maximum CIDA Contribution				3,540,000
Interest Earned Reported				13,764
				3,553,764
Paid to date by CIDA			3,443,561	
Owed to CIDA Refund for advances from previous Contribution Agreement			50,190	
Interest Earned Reported			13,764	3,507,515
Final Amount Owing to CRCID				46,249

Version: February 1, 2006

The CRCID Board of Directors, in a letter addressed to the CIDA Program Officer, Benoit LeClerc, on February 7, 2006, approved this fiscal report and subsequently received the funds from CIDA on March 23, 2006. This represented the final advance for the 2001 – 2006 CRCID Program (including two 1-year extensions to the original 3-year agreement).

h. Tsunami Response:

The proposal submitted to CIDA for the Sri Lanka “Schools Reawaken” program on September 1, 2005, was rejected because it did not meet CIDA’s restrictive “mandatory eligibility criteria”. Please refer to the attached letter and follow-up email explanation from

CIDA (see excerpt from October 7, 2005 letter below) for more details. The Board must now make a decision if it wants CRCID to continue with its attempts to receive matching funds from CIDA for Rotary Tsunami Redevelopment/Reconstruction efforts. Del Wolsey, who was contracted for 6 months as CRCID's Tsunami Redevelopment Coordinator is no longer with CRCID.

“CIDA’s evaluation team has now completed the process of reviewing and evaluating the preliminary proposals submitted under the TRF. I regret to inform you that the preliminary proposal “Schools Re-Awaken – Building what cannot be destroyed” submitted by the Canadian Rotary Committee for International Development did not meet the mandatory eligibility criteria developing within the four objectives as stated in the Sri Lanka Tsunami Responsive Facility call for preliminary proposals guideline.”²

The Schools Reawaken project targeted an important element of reconstruction, which is to get children back into school and help them return to a normal life. Unfortunately the Tsunami Responsive Facility at CIDA did not deem this as one of their four objectives which were: environment; livelihoods and fisheries; local governance; and, gender equality.

This rejection was not accepted by CRCID and federal politicians were contacted to intervene on CRCID's behalf. On November 22, 2005 the Conservative member for Perth-Wellington Riding made the following request:

***Mr. Gary Schellenberger (Perth—Wellington, CPC):** Mr. Speaker, last year Southeast Asia was hit by a massive tsunami. Since then, over 29,000 Rotarians from across Canada have raised more than \$1 million to help rebuild 25 schools in Sri Lanka as part of the Schools Reawaken project.*

The Canadian Rotary Committee for International Development informed me recently that its application to the federal government for matching dollars was turned down. Rotary applied for matching dollars because the Liberal government promised to match contributions by Canadians.

It is difficult to understand why Rotary's application was rejected, considering that as of August, the federal government has contributed just \$166 million or roughly 40% of the \$425 million promised to Southeast Asia. That leaves roughly \$259 million still available.

On behalf of Rotarians and all Canadians, will the Prime Minister intervene personally and make sure the federal government keeps its word?³

There was no response from the Government to this question.

Chair John Eberhard also spoke with the CIDA administration to determine if there was funding available to support the Sri Lanka Schools Reawaken project. After an initial discussion in December there was no further response from CIDA, despite several attempts.

Section 5: Administration

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² CIDA letter dated October 7, 2005 and signed by Hau Sing Tse, Vice President, Asia Branch.

³ 38th PARLIAMENT, 1st SESSION, EDITED HANSARD • NUMBER 155 Tuesday, November 22, 2005

a. TRF Canada:

As reported in the 2005 Annual Report, CRCID had negotiated an agreement with TRF to provide space and support for a TRF Receiving Coordinator who prepares and mails the tax receipts to Canadian Rotarians who make donations to the Rotary Foundation.

Since implementation on June 1, 2005 the Tax Receiving Coordinator, David Prowse, has processed 14,500 tax receipts representing a total donation of \$4,670,922.04 between June 1, 2005 and May 9, 2006. Also, he is available during office hours to answer questions and to deal with specific issues. The response from Canadian Rotarians has been very positive with the increased service and it is anticipated that additional services will be forthcoming.

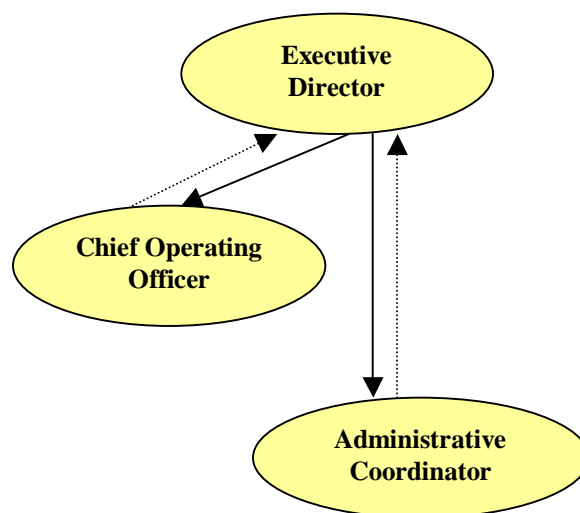
b. Human Resources:

Secretariat:

Currently, the Secretariat consists of a full-time Chief Administrative Officer and a part-time Administrative Coordinator. A Tsunami Redevelopment Officer was hired for a contracted period with the purpose of requesting and appraising Tsunami related programs. A concept paper was submitted in September 2005 that was unfortunately rejected (see Tsunami Response section above). The contract conditions were fulfilled by October 31, 2005 and the contract was not renewed. The Administrative Assistant, Connie Burns, was on maternity leave between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006. In December 2005 Connie submitted her resignation as she pursued other career opportunities. It was deemed prudent by the Board to not hire a replacement while CRCID was undergoing the organizational transition.

The limited human resources required that some of the burden of work be reallocated to members of the Board. Without this support and involvement of the Board, CRCID would not have made all of the accomplishments over the past year that has placed us in the position of receiving a new 3-year program agreement with a 22% increase in funding. To the Board, on behalf of myself and Dianne, thank you.

The Board has approved a restructuring of the Secretariat to ensure its continued efficiency and effectiveness. The new organizational structure is as follows:



This structure will be revised if the Canadian International Telehealth Collaboration program is

approved for funding by Health Canada because there is a budget for the hiring of an Administrative Officer and Assistant Administrator. It is anticipated that Kevin Webb will be the Administrative Officer for this program while retaining oversight of the CRCID programs as the Chief Operating Officer. Since the program will pay the salaries for these two positions, CRCID will have funding available to hire a Program Development and Management Officer.

It is also anticipated that donations to TRF will increase with the development and implementation of new services. This may require the hiring of an assistant for the current Tax Receiving Coordinator to handle the increased workload and retain the current high level of service.

Board of Directors:

The Directors continued to have a high degree of involvement in the operations of CRCID, especially with the development of the new programs approved for funding by CRCID; organizational restructuring; and reviewing the many reports originating from the Secretariat.

It is anticipated that with the new program agreement and newly structured Secretariat in place that the Board will be able to again focus on its primary role of policy and governance.

Members:

In 2006/07 the Members will again be integral to the success of CRCID as they engage the clubs in their District on its behalf. Development Education of Canadian Rotarians will again be a priority as the members explain to the clubs the new program and how they can access CRCID funding.

CRCID is structured with committees undertaking key responsibilities in the execution of its program. Without this work, CRCID would not be eligible for program funding from CIDA unless additional staff is hired. It is critically important that these committees are fully functional to ensure that CRCID meets the requirements of the agreement with CIDA.

c. Training:

CRCID has made a commitment to ensure that the Secretariat receives training in international development. This includes attendance at key meetings and forums. For example, the Chief Administrative Officer attended a leadership forum sponsored by CCIC on March 6, 2006. The CAO has also signed up for a development education workshop scheduled for June 2006.

d. Technical:

• Website Development:

The Communications Committee has brought forward a proposal to revitalize the CRCID website. It was presented at the December Board meeting but was tabled until confirmation from CIDA that it was approving a new CRCID program.

e. Polio Eradication Initiative:

On March 29, 2006 CRCID received the final installment from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative in the amount of CAD \$201,279. The USD equivalent of US \$171,024.72 (1.1769 exchange rate) was wire transferred on March 29, 2006.

The total amount contributed by CIDA during the life of the Polio Eradication contract between CIDA and CRCID that expires on March 31, 2006 is CAD \$2,871,943.33 (US \$2,258,093.88). The breakdown of contributions from CIDA are as follows:

1. February 19, 2004	CAD \$1,345,764.33	US \$1,011,548.65
2. April 2, 2004	\$ 265,864.00	\$201,351.11
3. March 29, 2005	\$ 823,044.00	\$673,632.35
4. December 1, 2005	\$ 235,992.00	\$200,537.05
5. <u>March 29, 2006</u>	<u>\$ 201,279.00</u>	<u>\$171,024.72</u>

Totals: CAD \$2,871,943.33 US \$2,258,093.88

Section 6: Discussion

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The final paragraph of CRCID's 2005 Annual Report stated:

*The successful transition of CRCID's program delivery will make CRCID a **global** leader in Rotary's international service. This is an opportunity to ensure Rotary remains a significant player in international development during the 21st Century. The current model of clubs initiating small projects in the developing world will continue to play a key role, but in order for these project to be more effective in reducing poverty they will have to be linked to a national poverty reduction strategy."*

The approval by the Canadian Partnership Branch of CIDA of the CRCID program for \$2.49 million over three years indicates that CRCID has developed a program based approach that meets the new programming paradigm adopted by the World's donor countries, including Canada. The new model also enables individual clubs to participate at the project level, which makes it a uniquely Rotary model.

Rotarians are leaders, both in their communities and in their volunteer commitments. The primacy of clubs within Rotary provides opportunities for individual Rotarians to assume leadership roles in planning and implementing international development projects. The challenge that now lies before CRCID is engaging these leaders to explain that the new program approach will continue to meet their need of "doing good in the world" one project at a time.

This new approach makes sense from an economic and resources perspective when compared to stand-alone projects. The coordination of projects under the umbrella of programs provides a more effective mechanism for reducing poverty in the developing countries. Analyses by the donor organizations, including CIDA and the European Commission, determined that stand-alone projects had several limitations, including the:

1. Undermining of local ownership;
2. Multiplicity of projects works against the coherent programming of resources;
3. Inability to deal with contextual factors that can undermine their impact;
4. Concentration of attention on operating tasks and functions at the expense of strategic tasks and functions;
5. Impeding the development of domestic accounting structures;
6. Undermining of the effectiveness of government structures due to the frequent reliance upon parallel structures; and,
7. Imposition of high administrative burdens on the developing country organizations.⁴

⁴Real Lavergne and Anneli Alba. "CIDA Primer on Program-Based Approaches." Analysis and Research Division, Policy Branch, CIDA. September 27, 2003. p. 10.

CRCID, with the implementation of its first program based approach contribution agreement with CIDA has once again shown itself to be a Rotary leader in International Development.

Appendices

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- 1. CRCID Program Results**
 - a. 2005/06 transitional projects funded
 - b. 2005/06 Interim Project Progress Reports
 - c. 2006/09 Program Planning Sheet
- 2. 2005/06 Committees**
- 3. CITC Program: Rotary Participation**
- 4. Audited Financial Statements as approved at 2006 AGM.**
- 5. Auditor reviewed 2005/06 CIDA Annexes**

Appendix 1 CRCID Program Results

- A. 2005/06 transitional projects funded**
- B. 2005/06 Interim Project Progress Reports**
- C. 2006/09 Program Planning Sheet**

**Projects Funded for CRCID 2005/06 Program
March 31, 2005**

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Project Nbr	Priority	Project Description	Project Location	Cdn Club	District	Host Club	District	Other NGO	Project Objectives	CRCID Requested \$	Project Total
2005.001	Primary Health Care	Provide testing medications and processes	Zimbabwe	Whitby	7070	Harare Central	9210	Salvation Army Howard Hospital	To help improve the allocation of limited HAART medication by providing testing medications and processes to the population of the area served by the Salvation Army Howard Hospital located near Bindura (north of Harare) Zimbabwe.	\$30,135.00	\$60,270.00
2005.004	Water & Sanitation	Public Washrooms and clean accessible water	Uganda	New Westminster	5040	Rotary Club of Arua	9200	Maracha Hospital; Municipality of Arua; Arua District Health Officer	To help improve sanitation and water needs by providing public washrooms and clean accessible eater to the population of Arua located in Uganda, in Eastern Africa	\$29,547.00	\$63,372.00
2005.006	Primary Health Care	Purchase 600 Home Health Care Kits	Malawi	Toronto	7070	Rotary Club of Limbe	9210	Dignitas International; Zomba Central Hospital	Purchase of 600 Home Health Care kits which will result in 100 community volunteers for 12 months	\$50,000.00	\$173,000.00
2005.007	Primary Education	Supporting poor market children to attend school.	Honduras	Castlegar Sunrise	5080	San Miguel de Heredia	4250	Alternativas Y oportunidades	To help improve education by providing school supplies to the market children of Tegucigalpa; so, they can attend school. As part of the program the children also receive tutoring from the supporting NGO.	\$50,000.00	\$120,083.00
2005.008	Water & Sanitation	Providing clean drinking water	South Africa	Rotary Clubs of Oakville	7080	Rotary Club of Tzaneen	9250	Zenon Environment Inc.	To help improve the quality of life by providing clean drinking water to the population of 10,000 people located in Tzaneen, South Africa	\$50,000.00	\$124,610.00
2005.009	Primary Education	Providing education	Guatemala	Winnipeg West	5550	Rotary Club of Guatemala del Este	4250	Finca helechos Chilasco	To help improve literacy by providing education to the population of Aldea Santa Cruz located in the municipality of San Jeronimoin the province of Baja Verapz, Guatemala	\$32,555.66	\$65,864.00
Total Funding Approved by Sectoral Committees:										\$242,237.66	\$607,199.00

APPENDIX 3b: CRCID Transitional Program Results

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1. CRCID #2005.008: Providing Clean Drinking Water, South Africa

“Water for Humanity” is a 4 Rotary Club joint program with Zenon Environmental Inc. that was formed in April, 2003 to provide drinkable water to people in need with a focus on efficient project execution and on-going sustainability. It involves Rotary Club partners serving these village communities that can work with their local government agencies to enable village residents to receive, run and maintain such a system for the benefit of its users.

Our first initiative is in the Town of Tzaneen in the province of Limpopo, South Africa. The host Rotary Club is the Rotary Club of Tzaneen, Club ID 17324, District 9250. The installation of this water system will allow the township to utilize its full quota of water from the Letaba River and bring humanitarian relief to approximately 10,000 people living with AIDS and trapped in poverty in this drought stricken area. Providing clean water will improve basic sanitation and personal hygiene and allow the children to attend school more often to gain an education instead of having to wait at water points all day to collect water for their families.

We have the support of the cultural and tribal groups involved as well as the mayor and municipal council.

Zenon Environmental Inc. and its suppliers are providing the water purification system including its design and build, shipping and installation, training and maintenance. The Township of Tzaneen is providing all of the accommodating infrastructure requirements such as power, water supply and drainage, reservoir, pipes and the staff to run the equipment. The four Rotary Clubs of Oakville and the Rotary Club of Tzaneen together with matching District and R.I. grants will underwrite the cost of installing the pipeline to the village of Mafarana in the first stage and then on to other villages in the future. Rotary will also be involved with the implementation of an education and awareness program on water conservation, sanitation and personal hygiene in the local area.

Program progress: From Project Summary Report for work completed to February 3, 2006

The final decision was made in March, 2005 to install the system in the village of Letsitele in the Municipality of Tzaneen, Limpopo, South Africa. The Rotary Clubs of Oakville, Oakville-Trafalgar, Oakville-West and Oakville-North pledged \$50,000 towards the project and qualified for matching grants from District 7080 and Rotary International. The committee also successfully applied for program funding from CRCID. The total amount of money raised for this project was more than \$130,000 that was used to construct a 6 kilometre water pipeline to outlying villages and for the cost of an educational awareness program on water conservation to be introduced in the rural schools.

Zenon Environmental with the help of volunteer employees and the generous support of their suppliers, designed, built and shipped the water plant in a sea container to the site last October. A small team of Rotarians and volunteers traveled to Tzaneen at the end of January this year to help with the final stages of the project. They worked on the last section of trenching for the pipeline and conducted teaching classes for the grade 2 students in 9 village schools during their 4-day stay. Zenon Environmental sent 3 field engineers to commission the plant and train local operators.

The Rotary Club of Tzaneen hosted a function on, February 3rd for government officials, municipal workers, community and village representatives, contractors and suppliers, volunteers and Rotarians to celebrate the successful completion of the project. During the event, it was announced that the entire installation was completed in record time and represented the first project of this nature in South Africa.

The spokesperson estimated that the total value of the water system was approximately ZAR 3,750,000 (\$750,000 Cdn) and that the anticipated useful life is expected to be at least 40 years. This equates to a capital cost of less than \$2.00 a person for the 10,000 people now served by the system.

The joint Rotary/Zenon committee is currently assessing a number of sites in Ghana that were inspected on the return trip home for the possible location of the next installation.

2. CRCID #2005.009: Providing Education, Guatemala

The proposed initiative immediately addresses current school needs in the Alea Santa Cruz catchment area and it contributes to an education base for future economic development. It is fundamentally designed to:

- a) to roughly double elementary school capacity on a permanent basis;
- b) to improve the basic education and technical skills available in that community;

Activities:

- a) providing a dormitory allowing 4 teachers to work a double shift in the community. This will eliminate the need for interim billeting initiated this year at a cost of \$756 US per annum. Operating a morning and an afternoon shift will enable everyone school aged child to attend classes and, at the same time, it ensures a reasonable teacher-student ratio;
- b) providing computers for education use ensures that over 350 students will have the most up to date information base while it reduces the need for expensive texts and reference books. It also enables a move away from traditional rote learning. Providing teacher training ensures that the best possible pedagogical use is made of the computer aided teaching and learning.

Program progress to date: From Interim Report to the end of March 31, 2006

The physical implementation of the project is advanced and preparations are being undertaken for changes in school administration and classroom delivery. Security is in place, all materials for the computer lab have been ordered and the computer equipment has been received; also construction of the teachers' dormitory has begun. Teacher training will have to be phased in so as not disruptive to classes that run from mid-January to the end of October.

Cross-cultural working relations continue to strengthen. The project site was visited in February, the current project's timeline was reviewed, and the general direction for the next few years was discussed with the key partners of this project under the Ripple Effect Program. Included in these discussions were the community parent teacher association (junta escolar), the Mayor's representative, members of the host Rotary club, agents of the Finca Helechos Chilasco and us.

Community development is being enhanced; enthusiasm is great. The Mayor, in addition to other commitments to the project has assigned a full-time security guard to safeguard the physical assets. This shows an understanding of the significance of the success of this undertaking, namely that other potential schools in Guatemala will be provided the same opportunities if this project is successful. Social inclusion is increasing; the community was receptive to our efforts to have two disabled children attend school: one will receive a wheelchair; another will be fitted with orthotics to assist in her movement.

1. Introductory Section

CPB PROGRAM-PROJECT PLANNING SHEET

(RBM Performance Framework)

Program-Project Title: *Program for International Development*

Program-Project #: *S-062677*

CPB Partner: *Canadian Rotary Committee*

Division & Section: *Voluntary Sector Program Directorate, Capacity Development Division*

CIDA Officer: *Benoît Leclerc*

<p>START: April 1, 2006 END: March 31, 2009</p>	<p>SECTOR(S) Health: 40.35% Education: 28.07% Water Management (Environment) 31.58%</p>	<p>BRANCH RESULT(S): Strengthened institutional capacity of developing partner organizations and institutions in program planning, delivery, and accountability in health care and public education. Increased awareness and engagement of Canadian public in support for development activities.</p>	<p>COUNTRY(IES): CRCID's has geographically focused its program according to the Rotary administration model of Districts (based upon Rotary membership and geographic proximity) that includes the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Africa</u> (9100, 9200, 9210; 9250): Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Mozambique; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia • <u>Central America</u> (4250): Guatemala; Honduras • <u>South America</u> (4690): Bolivia • <u>Asia</u> (3280): Bangladesh
<p>Total Budget: \$5,594,166 CIDA Contribution: \$2,490,000</p>	<p>OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the living conditions of disadvantaged groups, especially vulnerable children and girls, in the areas of health, education and water management • Reinforce CRCID structure and human resources in their understanding of international development issues and their capacity to deliver sustainable international development programs • Utilize the worldwide Rotary network of clubs and Districts to enhance program delivery and public profile of Rotary and CIDA 	<p>GOAL(S):</p> <p>Contribute to a better quality of life and well-being of disadvantaged groups in selected countries</p>	

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	<u>Impact</u>
<p>1. Health Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify OVC community based projects and programs ensuring that gender balance is addressed • Insecticide treated nets distribution in gender sensitive manner. • Supply of anti-malaria medicines to individuals at risk, both male and female. • Primary health care activities with emphasis on health services to women and children (male and female). • Antiretroviral therapy • Family and community training, especially for women. • Revenue generation activities, emphasizing opportunities for women. • Environmental Assessments as required by the CEAA <p>2. Literacy & Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify schools and/or communities in need • Community Needs Assessments & development of baseline criteria while also encouraging female participation in the decision making process • Develop a long term strategy for education that includes gender analysis • Build and foster Canadian and host partner relationships (key to long term success) • Support teacher & administrative training as required, to improve the quality of teachers and school administration. • Environmental Assessments as required by the CEAA • Encourage regular meetings between community representatives (including female community leaders) and school administrators and teachers individually & as a community. <p>3. Water Management (Environment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify communities in need • Community Needs Assessments & development of baseline criteria ensuring that female community leaders are included in the process • Ensure that technologically appropriate water systems will be supplied to the target community (ies) • Environmental Assessments as required by the CEAA • Testing of water prior to and post installation for contaminants & presence of any waterborne diseases 	<p>1.1 Improvement of the prevention measures taken in order to reduce communicable diseases (malaria and HIV/AIDS)</p> <p>1.2 Better primary care of children infected with HIV/AIDS virus</p> <p>1.2 Strengthened family and community capacity (information, revenue generation, training) to provide appropriate care</p> <p>2.1 Increase in the number of children, particularly girls regularly attending elementary school.</p> <p>2.2 Improved educational and public health facilities in target communities to facilitate the increased number of children attending regularly.</p> <p>2.3 Promote hiring of trained teachers with an emphasis on female teachers.</p> <p>2.4 Promote increased qualifications for existing teachers.</p> <p>2.5 Improve the communication between the schools and the communities they serve.</p> <p>3.1 Water system is integrated into the municipal water supply and will be maintained by municipal authorities</p> <p>3.2 Adequate freshwater supplied to the target community(ies) utilizing the most appropriate environmental and technological interventions that include (without excluding others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting; • Boreholes; and, • Community-based water treatment systems. <p>3.3 Increase in community capital (human and financial) that is available for other purposes</p>	<p>1. Improve the control and prevention of diseases, (HIV/AIDS and malaria) and general health of vulnerable children, especially orphans.</p> <p>2. <i>Improve the quality of basic education for children and adults (with emphasis on women)</i></p> <p>3. Ensure supply, management and protection of water resources (by local authorities) in targeted communities</p>	<p>Improve the quality of life and well-being of disadvantaged groups in targeted countries where Rotarians deliver programs/projects</p>

Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators	Impact Indicators
<p>1.1. Number of ITNs distributed (disaggregated by gender)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of medication distributed • Number of persons informed of proper measures • Improved community health (disaggregated by gender); <p>1.2. Enhanced child protection and support for AIDS orphans (disaggregated by gender).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of children receiving appropriate care • Improvement of health conditions <p>1.3. No. of family members and community leaders (segregated by gender) being successfully trained to take care of targeted children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased revenues from revenue generating activities <p>2.1 Increase in the number of children regularly attending school disaggregated by gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% increase in girls & 10% in boys regularly attending school • 40% increase in girls & 20% increase in boys starting equivalent Grade 1 schooling • 5% increase in girls & 2% increase in boys graduating elementary school after first full year. <p>2.2 Local community provides support to school as reported by an:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of children (disaggregated by gender) attending regularly; • Increase in the number of parents and leaders informed and trained on the monitoring of children) • Receipt of approved financial and teaching requirements identified in community needs assessment. <p>2.3 Increase in the number of trained teachers available for community schools and receiving salaries from education system, disaggregated by gender; including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase in trained teachers during 3-years of program; • Increased availability of current resource materials for teachers from Ministry of Education <p>3.1 Agreement between implementing agencies and stakeholders with local municipal water authorities that ensures the continued operation and maintenance of the new water supply system.</p> <p>3.2 Increased availability of fresh water measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily amount of water treated for human consumption; • Total daily consumption (according to total population NOT per capita); • Increased awareness in community that fresh water is a scarce commodity and must be conserved as measured by per capita daily consumption; • Number of households receiving regular supply of fresh water (as compared to number prior to implementation). • Reduction of waterborne diseases identified in community needs assessment. <p>3.3 Increase in community capital (human and financial) that is available for other purposes as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita purchase of food; • Increase in private enterprise activities; • Decrease in number of children, disaggregated by gender, not missing school because of water related diseases. <p>3.4. Improved community socio-economic status as measured by local and national statistics.</p>	<p>1.1. Reduction in number of people contracting and dying from communicable diseases as reported in Community & National health statistics;</p> <p>1.2. General Level of satisfaction by the community with the health related interventions received through interviews and/or surveys that are representative of the community gender distribution;</p> <p>1.3. Increase in number of OVC's receiving assistance as reported by community health care workers and the OVCs through interviews and/or surveys (disaggregated by gender).</p> <p>2.1. Increase in number of children (disaggregated by gender) attending school regularly and graduating according to community and national statistics;</p> <p>2.2. General Level of satisfaction by the community with the education related interventions received through interviews and/or surveys;</p> <p>2.3. Increased number of teachers employed in community schools (disaggregated by gender) according to national statistics.</p> <p>2.4. Increased number of teacher/parent and school/community meetings.</p> <p>3.1. Local authorities are fully responsible for the supply and management of water systems and the provision of an adequate source of fresh water to all members of the targeted communities.</p> <p>3.2. Increased awareness of importance of clean water and hygiene reported through interviews and/or surveys that are representative of the community gender distribution;</p> <p>3.3. Reduction in the incidence of waterborne diseases (disaggregated by gender) as reported in community and national health statistics;</p>	<p>CRCID recognized as an International Development Organization contributing to a better quality of life and wellbeing of disadvantaged groups in developing countries as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of CRCID funded programs and related projects; • Measurable poverty reduction in program countries, as measured by National and multilateral organizations statistics.

Appendix 2

2005-2006 CRCID Committees

CRCID Committees 2005-2006 As of: June 29, 2005

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Committee	Name	District
Capacity Development	1. Mike Street (Chair)	7810
Communications	1. Peter Moore (Chair) 2. Jim Moore 3. Jim Leamy	7080 6400 5020
Development Education	1. Chuck Masur (Chair) 2. Ron Ross 3. Jean Hugues LaFlamme 4. Ed Willson 5. Peter Peters	5360 5080 7790 5370 5550
Monitoring & Evaluation	1. Bruce O'Callaghan (Chair) 2. Bob Carson 3. Al Smith 4. Richard Clarke 5. Richard Kim	7040 6330 7850 7070 5360
Health Concerns	1. Mike Street (Chair) 2. Peter Moore 3. Jim Moore 4. Audrey Chevalier 5. Bill Carter 6. Jim Leamy 7. Peter Peters	7810 7080 6400 6380 7080 5020 5550
Literacy & Education	1. Dave Robinson (Chair) 2. Ron Ross 3. Al Smith 4. Roly Turner 5. Jean-Hugues LaFlamme 6. Audrey Chevalier	5050 5080 7850 5580 7790 6380
Water Management	1. Chuck Masur (Chair) 2. Bob Carson 3. Roly Turner 4. Ken Robinson 5. David Dickson	5360 6330 5580 7010 5040
Additional: Finance	1. Jim Jackson (Chair) 2. Al Smith 3. Bill Carter	7090 7850 7080

Board of Directors

Chair	John Eberhard	6330
President	Raju Paul	5360
Vice President	PDG Dave Robinson	5050
Treasurer	Jim Jackson	7090
Region 1	PDG Dave Robinson	5050
Region 2	PDG Chuck Masur	5360
Region 3	Peter Moore	7080
Region 4	Bruce O'Callaghan	7040
Region 5	Michael Street	7810

Appendix 3

Canadian International Telehealth Collaboration (CITC) Program

Rotary Participation

Rotary Administrative Support Network

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The Canadian Connection Collaboration Program recognizes the importance of including Rotary as a key collaboration partner. Rotary is an international service organization consisting of over 30,000 autonomous Rotary clubs in 168 countries. Each of these community based Rotary clubs adheres to the object of Rotary, which is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

- The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
- High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying of each Rotarian's occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
- The application of the ideal of service in each Rotarian's personal, business, and community life;
- The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional persons united in the ideal of service.⁵

Rotary, more than any other non-governmental organization has developed:

- A global network that includes over 1.2 million businesses and professional women and men;
- The fundraising capacity that enables its members to implement sustainable development projects with effectiveness and efficiency.
- Strategic partnerships with major international NGO's such as UNICEF and WHO.
- Collaborative relationships with other non-governmental organizations to further improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of individual projects and programs;
- The organizational capacity to provide matched funding for Rotary projects and programs; and,
- The expertise and volunteer ethos to absorb the cost of administering all of the many individual Club and district projects and programs.⁶

With Rotary as a collaborative partner in the Canadian Connection Collaboration, the program and the Rotary global network will be enhanced. Rotary's support will contribute to the acceptance of the new model for healthcare provision in the local communities through its connections with the formal and informal communication networks. Individual Rotary clubs can utilize their access to the global network and its vast fundraising capacity to implement related community enhancement projects. For example: leveraging locally raised funds by accessing matched funding from the Rotary Foundation and, for Canadian Rotary clubs, through CRCID.

A benefit for Rotary is the potential for Rotarians to utilize the Canadian Connection ICT network for interactive visual and aural communications. Currently, most communications occur through email and telephone, neither of which provides visual interaction. A recent article in the Globe and Mail by Dan Tanier stated that:

As much as 60 percent of communication between people may take place non-verbally. E-mail has its advantages, but cannot compare to a face-to-face chat as a way to help people feel truly connected. The rise of broadband-based video conferencing and collaboration technology should alleviate this e-solation. Video conferencing makes it

⁵ Rotary International. <http://www.rotary.org/aboutrotary/object.html> Accessed December 19, 2005

⁶ CRCID letter to CIDA Deputy Minister Paul Thibeaul. August 25, 2004

possible for people many time zones apart to interact directly and in real time. It satisfies that very human, very understandable desire to be able to see the people we are talking to and gauge their reactions — so we can use all their feedback (including the non-verbal kind) to adjust our message.... You do not have to be a research psychologist to intuitively know how actual meetings between people help build trust and good will in ways that are not possible through e-mail. As efficient as IT is, even a virtual world still needs the human touch.⁷

Rotarians interacting utilizing ICT technology through videoconferencing is an effective and efficient method of communication, especially if the connectivity is provided through the Collaboration program at no cost to Rotary. It would not be cost effective for Rotary clubs to purchase and install their own ICT equipment, especially since most clubs do not have a permanent meeting location. Therefore, as key collaborative partners for the Canadian Connection, Rotary members can utilize those units installed as part of the collaboration and located in the community healthcare facilities for planning and evaluation meetings related to the program and its enhancement and/or expansion.

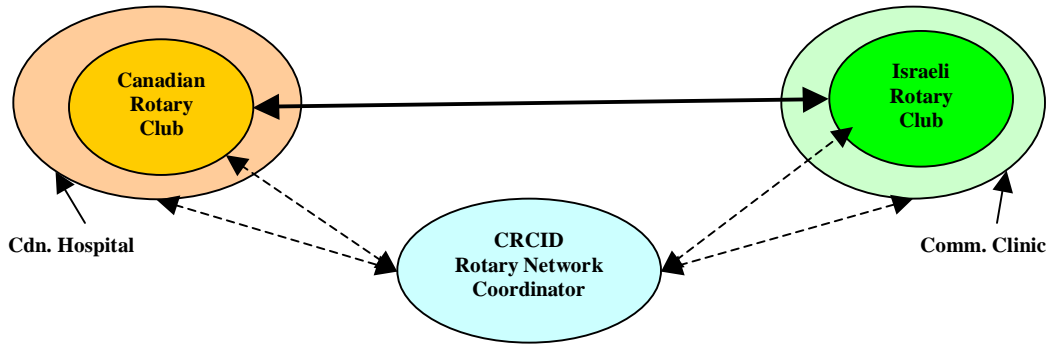
CRCID, as the network coordinator, will require the installation of appropriate ICT equipment, connectivity to the network and additional human resources to effectively provide services that include:

- Facilitating and coordinating the schedules for Rotary administrative meetings to minimize utilization conflicts with other program partners (see Rotary Administrative Support graphic #1 and #2); and,
- Provide interactive “online” development education to Canadian and offshore Rotarians to increase their international development capacity.

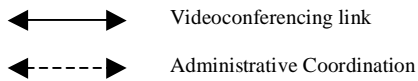
⁷ Tanel, Dan. “Globetechnology: Communication is Key”. Special to Globe and Mail Update. Tuesday, December 13, 2005. Accessed December 19, 2005
<http://www.globetechnology.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20051115.gtfltanelnov15/BNStory/Technology/>

Rotary Administrative Support Network Graphics

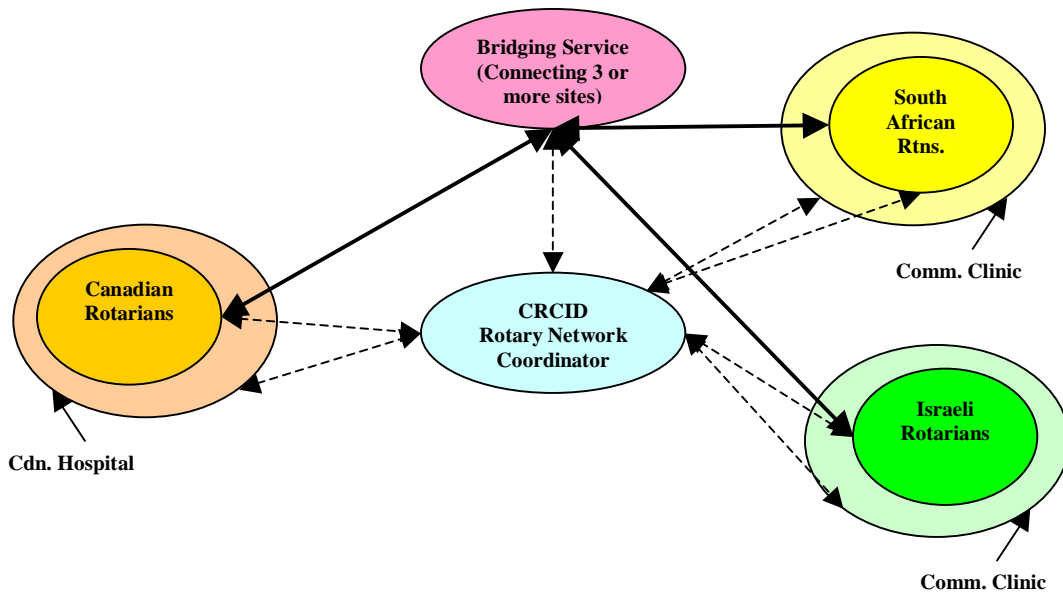
1. Club to Club Collaboration



Legend



2. Group Collaboration



APPENDIX 4

**2004/05 Audited Statements as
Approved at 2005 AGM**